

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page Six.)

environs of Benson. The ground about it is naturally sterile, and there are no facilities for an adequate water supply to embellish or make attractive or even fairly useful the ground if it were not sterile.

The building was badly designed for the purpose for which it is now used—indeed, I am of the opinion that it was not designed for that purpose at all. Nor can I see that it can be adapted to its present purpose, and certainly not with regard to future demands, without incurring greater cost than would provide for new proper construction entirely.

With the small number of inmates at this school it is impracticable to apply to any great extent those methods for their treatment and discipline that are now prevalent in modern institutions of like kind; and if the number were larger there would not be room for their accommodation. It is already overcrowded, which in itself is bad from every point of view. While it is to be regretted that there are so many fathers and mothers in the Territory who are so lost to not only their sense of duty but to every sense of shame, that their children must be taken from them and committed to such an institution for the children's sake, and in the hope that they may become better citizens than their parents, it is not to be expected that the number will, with our increasing population, grow less.

Provision for their proper care, discipline and education is already inadequate, and the immediate future requires further provision.

It is particularly desirable that some provision be made for fitting the inmates to some honorable employment in the future as well as to give them an elementary education. There should be adopted and practiced rules of reward and promotion for good conduct and penalties and reduction for bad conduct. To do this there should be a classification of the inmates and consequently facilities for their different housing and other treatment, all of which is practically impossible at the school as it now is.

A manual training department would be excellent, but again we are met with difficulties. One solution, it seems to me, is to abandon the present site and buildings. It is quite possible that the buildings there could be put to public or even private use and would not be a complete loss to the Territory. A site should then be found with at least 160 acres of land and be had with a reliable supply of water and a proper degree of fertility and reasonably close to a market for the disposal of the products. At least three buildings should at once be erected, which need not be of great cost—two for the boys and one for the girls, so separated each from the other that there could be complete isolation from each other. In addition to these buildings should be of course the necessary barn, shop and other outbuildings. The boys could then be taught various occupations, as farming, blacksmithing and carpentering, and the girls could learn the work of the laundry, of the dairy and the poultry yard, as well as the necessary seamstress work of the institution.

Incorporations.

For the two years ended June 30, 1906, the fees received by the Territory (through the office of the Territorial Auditor) from the organizers of corporations amounted to \$83,524. And for the six months ended December 31, 1906, the sum of the fees was \$27,180.60.

The considerable revenue realized from this source should not blind us to the fact that our laws governing the formation of corporations are entirely too loose and liberal.

I recommend that you carefully revise the law for incorporations, and that you fix a franchise tax to be collected from all corporations upon their formation in this Territory.

The Public Examiner.

The law enacted by the Twenty-third Legislative Assembly creating the office of Public Examiner has operated to the marked advantage of the tax-paying public. The Public Examiner's frequent examinations of official accounts in all the counties are resulting in modern, common sense methods of keeping accounts. Until the various county offices that deal with fiscal affairs had passed under his scrutiny, it was not realized that in not a few counties the officers were following aliphad and antiquated methods of keeping their books, with resulting confusion and inaccuracy, and in some cases appearances of shortages which did not exist. Even more important, however, the alertness of the Public Examiner has resulted in recovering many thousands of dollars which otherwise would have been lost through carelessness or adherence to objectionable precedents.

I am glad to say, however, and it is a fact of which we have reason to feel proud, that almost invariably the Public Examiner has found the county officers honest and conscientious, and anxious to discharge their duties in a creditable manner. Indeed, I think it may be said of this Territory, that we have fewer defalcations or other instances of dishonesty in office than is found in any other subdivision of the Union.

In operation the existing law has been found incomplete, in that there is no provision for an incumbency of the office in the event of the suspension of an officer when the Public Examiner finds that such officer is guilty of malfeasance. I recommend that you amend the law so that in the event of the suspension of any county officer from office by the Governor when such officer has been reported by the Public Examiner for dishonesty in his accounts or other wilful or corrupt misconduct in office, the Public Examiner shall act as custodian of the office and discharge its duties pending a new appointment by competent authority; and that there be a provision for a temporary appointment to be made pending

the suspension, by the authority that is vested by law with power to fill vacancies, until proceedings can be had and concluded under the provisions of Title II of our Penal Code for the removal of civil officers.

Rough Riders' Monument Commission.
In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 16 of the Laws of the Twenty-third Legislative Assembly, appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument at Prescott to the memory of Captain William O'Neill and other citizens who gave their lives to their country while in the service of the United States as members of the famous regiment of "Rough Riders" in the Spanish War, I appointed a Commission to expend the money and construct the proposed monument.

The Commission is composed of leading citizens of Prescott, who have given much time and attention to their duties, without compensation. Added to the Territorial appropriation, private donations in considerable sums have been made, and a creditable monument is in process of erection by an eminent artist. It is expected that the monument will be unveiled about the first day of the coming June, and it is hoped that President Roosevelt and the other living comrades of the fallen Rough Riders will be present at the unveiling ceremonies. I invite your attention to the report of the Commission.

The Attorney General.

The legal department of the Territory is steadily growing in importance. During the past two years many suits of magnitude have been prosecuted or defended by the Attorney General on behalf of the people, and the services rendered by him have been of almost inestimable value to the Territory.

In addition to these active services, which have called him to nearly all sections of the Territory, the Attorney General has rendered numerous opinions at the request of Territorial and county officers, and the various branches of his duties have made heavy demands upon his time. As the Territory grows this office is bound to become more and more valuable to the Territory, and the salary should be more in keeping with the value of the services—although it is not to be expected that the Territory will pay a salary commensurate to the value of the work performed. At present the salary of the Attorney General is absolutely inadequate. I recommend that you fix the salary of that office at \$2,500 per year, with a proper allowance for printing briefs and for traveling expenses. The lack of such contingent appropriation has frequently put the Territory to great disadvantage in litigation.

The report also reviews the Congressional legislation and other Federal action affecting the Territory; it recommends a bill assenting to the act of Congress appropriating \$5,000 a year for agricultural experiment stations; the receipts from forest reserves are enumerated and acknowledgment made of invitations to expositions; chapters are respectively devoted to the various Territorial institutions, describing their condition and cost of administration, as well as comments upon the National Guard, the bank deposits of public funds, and a report upon the Territorial Fair, with a statement of pardons and paroles. This part of the message is principally statistical and has heretofore been published.

The message closes with a recommendation that the Board of Control be authorized to have printed the departmental reports in order that they may be available for the information of the Legislature when it assembles.

EVERY DISTRICT IN THE BRADSHAW'S ACTIVE.

Special Correspondence.

CROWN KING, Ariz., Jan. 22.—The prospects for the extensive development of mines in the southern end of the Bradshaws never looked brighter than they do at present. Wagon roads are being built, machinery installed, and an unusual activity is being exhibited in every district, despite the inclemency of the weather. Such old-time producers as the Crown King and the Old Tiger, which have long lain dormant, are once again on the active list. In the main tunnel of the Crown King mine, which now penetrates the mountain a distance of over 2,500 feet, the ore is coming in again and the indications are that it is a large and permanent shoot. At the Old Tiger the new shaft house and machinery foundations are nearly completed, and it is expected that mining operations will be under way within a fortnight.

Shortage of Fuel Oil.

Fuel is a problem that is giving the management of the Tiger Gold company great concern. They have been unable to secure the oil shipped to them from the oil fields, owing to the confiscation of same to their own use by the railroad company. As a consequence of this diversion of their fuel supply, the Tiger Gold people are "up against it." They have not as yet been forced to shut down their 29-stamps but if oil cannot be secured before long the situation will become serious. Manager Harrington is at present arranging to secure black oil, which cannot be used by the locomotives and which also cannot be pumped to the mine through the pipe line. The use of this black oil will necessitate the reinstatement of the oil wagons and the much dreaded haul over bad roads.

Turkey Creek Booming.

The Turkey Creek district is experiencing quite a boom and a good many properties have been bonded within the past three months. The surface showings in this district are very good

and it will not be an astonishing happening to see some good mines made.

Connect Levels.

The connections between the 300 foot level of the new working shaft and the same level on the old workings have been made in the Tiger Gold company's Gray Eagle mine. The ore will be taken from the shaft hereafter, as soon as fuel oil can be obtained to run the hoist. This will make quite an economy in the handling of the ore.

Strike In the Jack Moore.

Quite an important strike was recently made in the north drift of the Jack Moore claim, owned by the Gazette Mining company. They now have exposed about five feet of a good grade of ore, and Manager Frank Harrington says it is widening. The vein is an exceedingly wide one, being twenty-five or thirty feet between walls at this point. This is considered one of the most important strikes made in the Tiger mining district for some time, and will undoubtedly make a producer of the Gazette.

Building Wildflower Road.

Work on the Wildflower wagon road is once more under way and all the men that can be hired are employed. The completion of this road will mean a good deal to the Wildflower and surrounding country.

Placer Mining.

The Los Angeles parties interested in placer mining on the Hassayampa and Oak Creek are pushing the work of prospecting the ground with vigor and will soon know whether or not they have a paying proposition.

Benefit Dance.

There will be a dance in the Miners' Union Hall at Crown King for the benefit of the St. Joseph's Academy, on Friday, January 25, 1907. All are invited.

PURCHASING AGENT OF ROCK ISLAND ON VISIT.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

F. P. Jeffries, general purchasing agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company, passed through here yesterday in his private car, en route to his home in Chicago, accompanied by a number of friends who are interested in the mines in and around Winkelman and Kelvin, in the country tributary to the Phoenix & Eastern railroad, in Pinal county. The party arrived in the Territory over the Southern Pacific route, but were compelled to return east over the Santa Fe on account of the washing out of the Gila River bridge on the Maricopa & Phoenix railroad. Speaking of his presence in the Territory Mr. Jeffries said:

"I came here with a party of friends who are interested in the mines of Pinal county along the line of the Phoenix & Eastern railroad, and I assure you that I am deeply impressed with the great resources of your Territory. Salt River Valley appears to me to be as fertile as any land in the world and the wealth of the mining districts that I have visited when developed will certainly prove astonishing. We saw great ore bodies developed in Pinal county and many promising prospects partially developed. I consider that this part of the Territory has a great future and that its resources are worthy of the most minute investigation."

TOMBSTONE CHINESE HAD SECRET TUNNELS.

The burning down of Chinatown in San Francisco disclosed a number of startling tunnels and various contrivances that had been used in hiding the members of the different gangs when pursued by officials or others. The tearing down of some old Chinese shacks in Tombstone, that have stood in that city for the past twenty-five years, during the past few days, reveals the fact that the Tombstone Chinese inhabitants had a number of the same sort of "conveniences."

A few days ago W. R. King purchased several of the Chinese laundry houses and began to tear them down. The work revealed the existence of a number of passageways from one building to the others, so that it would be possible to enter one building and come out the door of another half a block away and on another street.

In one of the buildings a secret door was found in the floor, which, when opened, revealed a box buried in the ground large enough to hold the body of a human being, lying down. Running from the top of the box to the roof was built an air flue about six inches square, so that one hid in the box could be furnished air. The box shows evidence of having been in recent use, and, no doubt, has been the hiding place of Chinese who have entered the country illegally from Mexico and were hid here from the watchful eyes of the immigration inspectors until they could be spirited away to other parts of the country.

JESSIE MINES CO. ELECTS NEW OFFICERS.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Tuesday's meeting of the stockholders of the Jessie Mines company was among the most harmonious and successful ever held since the organization of the company. In addition to a number of the stockholders who are residents of this city and county, Dr. J. A. Vance and R. S. Barber of Chillicothe, Ohio, Robert G. Pate of Cleveland, Ohio, Nelson Dresbach of Kingston, Ohio, and Smiley Caldwell of Columbus, Ohio, all of whom are heavily interested in the concern, were present, so that almost the entire stock outstanding was represented, and the great majority of it by the owners.

In the discussion of the plan of development recently inaugurated, and the future policies of the company, much interest was manifested, and it was decided to continue the working shaft, which is now sunk 675 feet, to the 1,000 foot level, from which the ore bodies in the vein will be explored from the different levels by drifts and cross cuts.

The financial affairs of the company were found to be in excellent condition the reports of Director Dresbach and others indicating that ample funds were in the possession of the company to prosecute the extensive developments already mapped out.

The following directors were elected: Smiley Caldwell of Columbus, Ohio; Nelson Dresbach of Kingston, Ohio; Robert G. Pate of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward B. Sperry of Jersey City, New Jersey; William F. McQuarrie of Denver, Colo.; Harry Brisley, T. Ed. Litt, John S. Jones and Jesse T. Jones of Prescott.

After the adjournment of the stockholders a meeting of the directors was held and the following officers elected: John S. Jones, president, treasurer and general manager; Harry Brisley, vice president; Floyd J. Rittenour, assistant treasurer and bookkeeper at the mines, and Allen Hill, secretary.

The company's holdings, consisting of fourteen claims, four of which are held under United States patent, are located in the Chaparral section of the Big Bug district, which is considered one of the richest gold producing districts in the Territory. In addition the company owns 160 acres of land, six miles distant from the mines, in an easterly direction, along the Bradshaw Mountain railroad, which is a splendid site for an electric generating plant to furnish power for the large reduction plant which it is proposed to install at the mines in the near future.

Although only opened to a depth of a little over 600 feet, the Little Jessie mine has a record of production, it is said, of \$825,000, some ore having been taken out of its underground workings that sampled as high as \$1,000 to the ton. Vast bodies of medium grade ores are in sight in the drifts and levels and there are several thousand tons on the dump ready for shipment.

ARTISTIC FOLDER ISSUED BY CLUB.

The Yavapai Commercial Club has just received from Chicago, an issue of 25,000 64-page folders, devoted to a description of "Yavapai County, Arizona, the Treasure Vault of the Southwest," which will be distributed, in limited numbers, wherever the Publicity Committee of the Club thinks they will do the most good.

The folder is a beautiful piece of press work, the descriptive reading matter, which is highly embellished with half-tone cuts, showing various scenes in the county, going into details concerning the county's location, climate, various resources, etc., at great length. In fact there is hardly a thing one might wish to know concerning the county that is not touched upon in the folder.

The reading matter begins with telling the purpose of the folder, which is to acquaint the capitalist, the investor, the homeseeker, healthseeker, artisan, laborer and the world at large, with conditions as they exist here, and the great opportunities offered in Arizona, particularly in that district tributary to Prescott.

After a short retrospect, the Prescott of today is touched upon, several pages illustrated with photographs of scenes in and around the city, being devoted to the exploitation of its advantages.

Our schools, Whipple Barracks, the Yavapai Commercial Club, the climate, are all fully described, after which the county's most important industry, mining, is taken up and handled exhaustively.

The district tributary to Prescott is then described fully, after which the building stone, tufa, onyx, marble, lithograph stone, fire clay and lime stone, and the salt, mineral paint and asbestos deposits which exist in the county, are truthfully and conservatively portrayed.

The timber and lumbering resources

of this district, the live stock, horses, mules, sheep and goat industries, are then described, also being illustrated with photographic cuts, after which the folder tells of the agriculture and horticulture of the county, passing on to a description of the Verde Valley, Skull Valley, Williamson Valley, Kirkland Valley, and the towns of Jerome, Mayer, Poland, Camp Verde, Congress, Humboldt and the Humboldt smelter.

Six pages are devoted to a description of the county's recreation and health resorts, among which are mentioned Castle Hot Springs, Granite Dells, Montezuma Wells, Iron Springs, and other places, all illustrated with photographs of the different resorts.

The transportation facilities of the county are then gone into, after which a page is devoted to general information, touching on the salaries paid in the different trades here and in the county, and other important features, making in all, one of the most comprehensive descriptive folders ever issued from any county or place in the Territory.

While distribution of these artistic folders will be limited, it is understood a copy can be secured by making application to A. E. Taylor, secretary of the Publicity Committee of the Yavapai Commercial Club.

FORBIDS FENCES ABOUT PUBLIC LANDS.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The following order issued by the Department of the Interior may save residents of Arizona considerable trouble and expense:

Sir: Referring to the circular of instructions to special agents of your office, approved by me on January 29, 1904, relative to their duties under the act of February 25, 1885, (23 Stat. 321), entitled "An act to prevent unlawful occupancy of the public lands," you are advised that said circular is hereby amended and modified as follows:

Strike out from said circular paragraphs 5 and 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

It shall be the duty of the special agent on receipt of any charge or complaint or upon information being acquired by him from any source, that an unlawful inclosure is being maintained by any person or persons, association or corporation, to at once proceed to secure sufficient data, including a description of the lands inclosed, with reasonable certainty, not necessarily by metes and bounds, nor by governmental subdivisions of surveyed land, but only so that the inclosure may be identified and the person or persons guilty of the violation, as nearly as may be, and by description, if the name cannot, on reasonable inquiry, be ascertained, and to at once submit such case, with the data thus obtained, to the United States Attorney for prosecution.

It shall be the duty of the special agent, and he shall be so instructed, to be alert and vigilant to detect the existence of unlawful inclosures in his district and to proceed in accordance therewith as hereinabove directed, and that he is not to construe his duties as requiring that, before proceeding in the matter of an unlawful inclosure, there must first be filed with him a formal complaint by some person or persons acquainted with the facts, but it shall be his duty, as hereinabove stated, to take the initiative himself.

In this connection you are further instructed, by direction of the President, to at once notify all of the special agents and Receivers and Registers of local land offices throughout the United States, and to give the widest publicity thereto that the provisions of said act of February 25, 1885, for the obstructions existing in violation of said act will be rigidly enforced on and after April 1, 1907.

Respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

OWNERS OF YAVAPAI MINES BUY CRIPPLE CREEK CLAIMS.

Cripple Creek advises state that the Copper Creek Consolidated Mining company, owning and operating a group of mines in the Copper Creek district, twenty-five miles east of Mayer, in this county, recently purchased the Delmonico mine and a portion of the Maude Helena claim in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado.

The purchase was made from the Stratton estate, which owns the Union Gold Mining company, and the passing of the title practically winds up the affairs of the Union Gold Mining company. The purchase price is said to be \$50,000, a portion of which was paid down when the deal was made, the balance to be paid in installments. Before the sale of the Orphan May mine the Union Gold Mining company paid \$92,000 in dividends.

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D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

SUMMONS.

(No. 4536.)

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai. Benjamin F. Winn, plaintiff, vs. Alice Winn, defendant. Action brought in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Alice Winn.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona, and answer the complaint filed with the Clerk of this Court at Prescott, in said County (a copy of which complaint accompanies this summons), within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; in all other cases thirty days, after the service of this summons upon you (exclusive of the day of service).

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, plaintiff will take judgment by default against you and judgment for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at Prescott, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1906.

(Seal)

J. M. WATTS,

Clerk.
LEROY ANDERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication December 28, 1906.

MINE WARNING NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:
The Golden Key Mining company or the following named mining claims, to wit: Golden Key, Golden Jewel, Golden Gem, Golden Crown, Mountain View and Redrock, situate in Greenwood or Eureka mining districts, Mohave or Yavapai county, Arizona, will not be responsible for any debts contracted for labor performed or material furnished or for accidents sustained by above-named claims under bond and the parties at present working the lease.

G. CHARLES DAVIS.
ALICE E. DAVIS.

Dated Feb. 1, 1906.

MINE WARNING NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, owner of the Neiman group of claims, and located about 30 miles west of Hillside and adjoining the patented claims of Lawler & Wells, in the Eureka mining district, Yavapai county, Arizona, will not be responsible for debts of any kind contracted for labor and improvements on said property while it is being worked under bond.

GUY ALLEN,

By S. J. Gnash, attorney-in-fact.
7-4-06. etalocetac

WARNING NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern:
My undivided one-half interest in the Silver Coin, South Extension Silver Coin and North Extension, situate in Turkey Creek Mining district, Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, will not be responsible for any debts contracted for labor performed or material furnished by the parties working the same now under an option and agreement.

O. J. GRAHAM.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1906.

WARNING NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, owner of the Neiman group of claims, and located about 30 miles west of Hillside and adjoining the patented claims of Lawler & Wells, in the Eureka mining district, Yavapai county, Ariz., will not be responsible for debts of any kind contracted for labor and improvements on said property, while it is being worked under bond.

GUY ALLEN,

By S. J. Gnash, attorney-in-fact.

APPLICATIONS FOR GRAZING PERMITS.—Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses and goats within the Prescott Forest Reserve during the season of 1907, must be filed in my office at Prescott, Arizona, on or before February 16, 1907. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged, and blank forms to be used in making application, will be furnished upon request.
F. C. W. POOLER, Supervisor.